43-43.12

1953

687,010 COMPLETE SPECIFICATION

1 SHEET. This drawing is a reproduction of the Original on a reduced scale.

fig.2

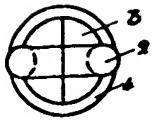


fig.1

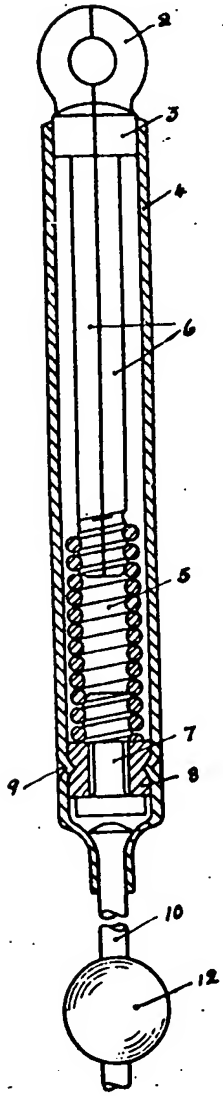
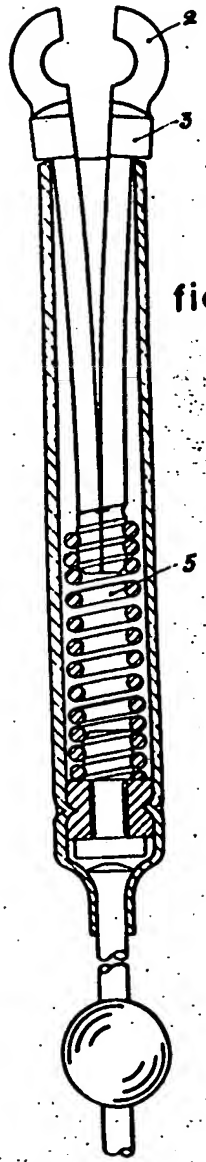


fig.3



PATENT SPECIFICATION

687,010

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COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in and relating to Connecting Links for Fishing Tackle.

I, ARTHUR PERRY, of 102, Lower Ashley Road, Bristol, 2, British Subject, do hereby declare the invention for which I pray that a patent may be granted to me and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement :—

This invention relates to means connecting fish hooks to spinners and other artificial baits particularly of the kind used when angling for pike and other large fish, where the bait or artificial lure is cast long distances by means of rod reel and line and retrieved through the water more or less slowly in such a manner as to give a live appearance to the bait.

The annoyance of losing tackle through the large out-standing treble hooks getting caught in snags has resulted in line tackle becoming stronger and coarser than is desirable or necessary to bring to the landing net the largest of the fish being angled for.

Even when the heavy line tackle overcomes the resistance of a snag it is often impaired and its breaking strain made uncertain.

The principal object of this invention is to provide a split link, connecting the hook to the spinning or like tackle, that will snap open and release the tackle from the hook shank when subjected to a predetermined strain, whereby the hook only is lost and the spinning or like tackle is retrieved undamaged.

The selected breaking strain at which the split link will open to allow the tackle to part from the hook when snagged will make it possible to reduce the size and strength of the line tackle to desirable limits.

One embodiment of this invention as applied to a spinning bait having a stem or spindle furnished with a treble hook at one end and a connecting link for the line at the other will now be described by way of example.

The present invention comprises a link connecting an eyed hook to the spindle of a spinner or like fishing bait, said link being arranged to open at a predetermined strain on the hook and thereby release the bait and line from the eyed hook. The said split link comprises two jaws formed by semi-circular round section bends formed at the ends of a pair of partly open legs in such fashion that the two semi-circular bends will form a split circular link when pinched together.

Each half of the said circular link is supported at its base with a half round collar in such a manner as to form a split circular section collar when the bends are pinched together. The joined end of the legs is fastened to the end of a coiled wire helical spring and the assembly housed in a metal tube forming a snug sliding fit on the said split collar when the split link is pinched together.

The assembly is held in position in the tube housing with the split link standing proud, by anchoring the free end of the spring to the inside of the tube. In operation the split link connects with the eye in the shank of the treble hook. Strain applied to the said hook withdraws the split collar until it is no longer held in the tube housing, and the split circular link snaps open and releases the spinning bait and tackle from the hook.

The split link retains its open position, thereby allowing the engagement with the eye in the shank of the hook, until the split circular link is pinched together with the fingers when the split collar snaps back into the tube housing and the link is held closed.

The breaking strain at which the link snaps open is determined by the length and strength of the helical spring and the distance of travel allowed the split collar in the tube housing.

The tube housing is continued below the spring anchorage to house the usual wire spindle on which the spinner revolves, or

may terminate in a wire loop or like connection to connect with the shorter spindle of a jointed, or wobble bait.

One embodiment of this invention as applied to a spindle of the type used with a spoon bait will now be described by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawing.

On the drawing:—

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal elevation partly in section showing the split link closed;

Fig. 2 is a plan of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a similar elevation to Fig. 1 showing the split link open.

Referring to the drawing in Fig. 1, a split link 2 is held in the closed position by a split collar 3, forming part of the split link 2, being housed in a tube 4. Legs 6 extending from the two parts of the split link are fastened together at their free ends and secured to one end of a tension spring 5 housed within the tube 4, joined end of said legs being provided with screw threads dimensioned to engage within the coils of the spring. The opposite end of the spring 5 is provided with a screw 7 whereby it is anchored to a collar 8, fixed in the said tube 4 by means of an indent 9 in the wall of the tube. The tube 4 is continued beyond the anchorage indent 9 and is reduced to receive a spindle 10, said spindle being enlarged at the end inside the reduced portion of the tube so that the spindle is secured to, and is revoluble in, the tube 4. The spindle 10 carries a ball 12, around which a spoon revolves when pulled against the drag of the water. The spindle terminates in the usual loop to which the line is attached. It is deemed unnecessary to include the loop in the drawing.

Referring to the drawing Fig. 3. In this drawing the split link is shown in the open position assumed by the link when sufficient strain has been applied to the spindle through the line to stretch the spring 5 to the point where the split collar 3 is released from the tube housing, the legs of the split link having been bent before assembly to give a permanent spring outwardly to the split link.

Tension on spring 5 retains the split collar 3 abutting the edge of the tube with the split link in the open position to permit the engagement therein of an eyed hook.

To enhance the clarity of the drawing it has been deemed unnecessary to include the eyed hook, which is secured when the split link is pinched together and the split collar 3 is retracted by the spring 5 into the tube housing.

What I claim is:—

1. A link connecting an eyed hook to the spindle of a spinner, or the like fishing bait, said link being arranged to open at a predetermined strain on the hook and thereby release the bait and line from the eyed hook.

2. A link as claimed in Claim 1 comprising two semi-circular round section bends formed at the free ends of a pair of normally open legs, which are joined at one end, in such fashion that the semi-circular bends will form a closed split circular link when the two bends are pinched together, each half of the said link being supported at its base on its associated leg by a half-round collar, the pair of half-round collars together forming a split circular collar when the bends are pinched together, and the said split circular collar being retractable into a snugly fitting tube housing by means of a helical spring in such fashion that the split link will stand proud of the tube housing when the spring is at rest.

3. A link as claimed in Claim 2 and in which the joined end of the legs is screw-threaded and screwed into one end of a coiled wire tension spring the opposite end of which is anchored into the tube housing.

4. A connecting link that will open at a predetermined strain, substantially as herein described with reference to the accompanying drawing.

A. PERRY.

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in and relating to Connecting Links for Fishing Tackle.

I, ARTHUR PERRY, of 102, Lower Ashley Road, Bristol, 2, British Subject, do hereby declare the invention to be described in the following statement:—

This invention relates to spinners and other artificial baits particularly of the kind used when angling for pike and other large fish where the bait or artificial lure is cast long distances by means of rod reel and line, and retrieved through the water more or less slowly in such a manner as to give a live appearance to the bait.

The annoyance of losing tackle through the large out-standing treble hooks getting caught in snags has resulted in line tackle becoming stronger and coarser than is desirable or necessary to bring to the landing net the largest of the fish being angled for.

Even when the heavy line tackle overcomes the resistance of a snag it is often impaired and its breaking strain made uncertain.

The principal object of this invention is to provide a split link that will snap open

and release the tackle from the hook-shank when subjected to a predetermined strain whereby the hook only is lost and the bait and line tackle is retrieved undamaged.

The selected breaking strain at which the tackle will part from the hook when snagged will make it possible to reduce the size and strength of the line tackle to desirable limits.

One embodiment of this invention as applied to a spinning bait having a stem or spindle furnished with a treble hook at one end and a connecting link for the line tackle at the other will now be described by way of example.

According to the present invention the stem or spindle is provided with a split link at one end to connect with the eye in the shank of the treble hook. The said split link comprises two semi-circular round section bends formed at the ends of a pair of partly open wire legs in such fashion that will form a split circular link when pinched together.

Each half of the said circular link is supported at its base with a half round collar in such a manner as to form a split circular section collar when the bends are pinched together. The joined ends of the legs are fastened to the end of a coiled wire spring and the assembly housed in a metal tube forming a snug sliding fit on the said split collar when the split link is pinched together. The assembly is held in position in the tube housing with the split link standing proud, by anchoring the free end of the spring to the inside of the tube.

In operation the split link connects with the eye in the shank of the treble hook. Strain applied to the said hook lengthens the spring to a certain limit, i.e., at a point where the split collar is no longer held in the tube housing, and the split circular link snaps open and releases the spinning bait and tackle from the hook.

The split link retains its open position, thereby allowing the engagement with the eye in the shank of a hook, until the split circular link is pinched together with the fingers, when the split collar snaps back into the tube housing and the link is held closed.

The breaking strain at which the link snaps open may be fixed, or may be made adjustable by varying the distance of travel allowed the split collar, or by varying the length of spring made available for lengthening, by adjusting the anchorage of the spring in the tube housing.

The tube housing is continued beyond the spring anchorage to house the usual wire spindle on which the spinner revolves, or linked to a shorter spindle.

ARTHUR PERRY.

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